

In 2000, more than half of graduating seniors received their first choice for residency, and 80 percent received one of their top two choices. These figures are higher than the national average.

#### SUPPORT FOR FACULTY

Fr. O'Donovan has funded faculty-development grants for interdisciplinary research and course development and made a priority the creation of new endowed faculty positions. The number of Georgetown's endowed professorships and endowed chairs has doubled in the past twelve years. Among the new chairs were the University's first in computer science, music, and Japanese language and culture, as well as the John Carroll Distinguished Professorship in Ethics, the Ryan Chair in Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy, and a chair to support the scholarship and teaching of a visiting Jesuit scholar.

From Fall 1988 through Fall 2000 the number of Main Campus full-time faculty (both tenure track and non-tenure track) increased 37%. From Fall 1990 through Fall 2000, the number of full-time faculty at the Georgetown University Law Center increased 38%. Georgetown Law Center has the largest faculty in the United States.

#### RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

Georgetown's faculty include some of the nation's leading scholars in a wide array of fields—from linguistics to constitutional law to cancer research to health care policy.

Georgetown was classified by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as a Research I institution in 1994 and a Doctoral/Research-extensive university in 2000.

From FY90 to FY99, research and development funding support has increased by 119 percent.

Georgetown's library holdings have increased by more than 25% in the past ten years.

#### ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND INNOVATIONS

In the past 12 years, Georgetown has steadily expanded its academic programs. Currently, there are more than 90 undergraduate and graduate degree programs, including 20 doctoral programs. In recent years, numerous new interdisciplinary graduate programs have been instituted, including programs in the neurosciences and molecular and cell biology. The undergraduate curriculum has been augmented by new minors in areas such as Catholic studies and environmental studies, a new major in political economy, and a joint program in Communication, Culture, and Technology. New graduate and professional initiatives include the Asian Law and Policy Studies Program at the Law Center, and an International Executive MBA Program at the McDonough School of Business. In 1995, the Main Campus also completed a major reorganization of academic programs, incorporating the Faculty of Languages and Linguistics into the Georgetown College.

Under Fr. O'Donovan's leadership, innovative academic and philanthropic planning has allowed Georgetown to create a number of new teaching and research initiatives, including:

Law Casa, a center for research on Latin American law and policy issues, and the Supreme Court Institute in the Law Center;

The Center for Clinical Bioethics in the Medical Center;

The Center for German and European Studies, the Center for Australian and New

Zealand Studies, and the Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding in the Walsh School of Foreign Service; and

The Center for Social Justice Research, Teaching and Service on the Main Campus.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS IN ADMISSIONS & FINANCIAL AID

As Georgetown's academic programs and faculty have advanced in stature, the admissions process has become increasingly more competitive. Georgetown accepts between 20 and 25 percent of its approximately 15,000 undergraduate applicants each year and thus ranks among the nation's most selective institutions.

At the same time, Fr. O'Donovan has worked to ensure the accessibility and affordability of a Georgetown education, sustaining its need-blind/full-need admissions policy and increasing significantly the amount of University funding appropriated annually for undergraduate aid. Institutional scholarship aid for undergraduates increased from \$14 million in 1989 to more than \$34.5 million in 2000-01. Each year more than 55% of the undergraduate students at Georgetown receive some form of financial assistance. Including federal and private, grant, loan, and work-study programs, Georgetown awarded a total of \$67.5 million in undergraduate financial aid in 2000-01. Among the recent additions to financial aid resources are the Pedro Arrupé, S.J., Scholarship for Peace fund, established by a generous anonymous gift to enable students from war-torn regions of the world to attend Georgetown, and a special scholarship fund financed by the Office of the President for graduates of District of Columbia schools.

In 2000-01, the Law Center again received more applications than any law school in the nation, and more than 8,000 students applied for 171 seats in the School of Medicine. One of every four medical school applicants in the country applies to Georgetown. In addition, applicants' GPAs and MCAT scores continue to be well above average. Average LSAT scores of entering law students are in the 95th percentile nationally.

#### DIVERSITY AT GEORGETOWN

In 2001, in an independent survey published in *Black Enterprise*, Georgetown was ranked second among non-historically black colleges and universities as a place where African American students feel that their aspirations are supported. In 1999, the publication *Hispanic Business* ranked MBA programs and law schools in terms of places where Hispanics were most likely to succeed. Approximately 22% of Georgetown's undergraduate class of 2004 are international students and students from minority and ethnic backgrounds. Each year Georgetown ranks either first or second among highly selective private institutions in the number of applications by African Americans.

Georgetown's Law Center has become one of the most diverse in the nation, second only to Howard University in the number of African American attorneys graduated in the U.S. During Fall 2000, minorities made up 29.3 percent of the students in the J.D. program. The percentage of minority students in the School of Medicine has increased from 20 percent in 1994 to more than 28 percent in 2000.

Of the undergraduate students enrolled during Fall 2000 who indicated a religious preference, more than half (55.3 percent) indicated that they are Roman Catholic. About 23 percent reported another Christian de-

nomination, while about five percent indicated they are of the Jewish faith. About three percent of the undergraduates stated that they are Muslim, two percent are Hindu and one percent reported that they are Buddhist. About seven percent indicated no religion and about four percent indicated some other religious preference. About eight percent of all undergraduates did not specify a religious preference and about 2.5% indicated some other religious preference.

Georgetown also has made significant strides promoting diversity within the faculty and administration. Among Fr. O'Donovan's administrative appointments have been the first women to serve as Provost, Dean of Georgetown College, Dean of the School of Medicine, Vice President and Treasurer, and Vice President and General Counsel.

#### GEORGETOWN'S CATHOLIC AND JESUIT IDENTITY

Fr. O'Donovan has led Georgetown's efforts to develop further the spiritual dimension of Georgetown's campus and intellectual life. During the past 12 years, in addition to the new academic centers listed above, the University has launched innovative initiatives in Catholic Studies and Jewish Studies. Georgetown's nationally recognized retreat programs have grown significantly, offering a broad range of retreat options to all members of the University community, with specific retreats for those of the Catholic, Protestant, Muslim, Orthodox Christian, and Jewish faiths. The University has hosted a wide range of conferences, symposia, and lectures devoted to religious issues and topics. Georgetown's Third Century Campaign has set a target of \$45 million for initiatives related to Georgetown's Catholic and Jesuit identity, including five endowed chairs in the Catholic intellectual tradition.

In 1995, Fr. O'Donovan initiated a University-wide dialogue about ways in which the University might further deepen its Catholic and Jesuit identity. As a part of that process, in 1997, he charged a faculty-led task force to make specific recommendations about steps Georgetown could take to enhance its identity for the future. That task force filed its report in 1998. Fr. O'Donovan then invited the entire University community to respond to this report and in May 1999 appointed four faculty committees to begin developing implementation strategies for some of the recommendations. Following the work of the faculty committees, in September 2000, Fr. O'Donovan launched a series of initiatives aimed at enhancing Georgetown's Catholic and Jesuit identity. These included:

Inaugurating a second chair in Catholic Social Thought using a new endowment obtained by the University—the first chair, inaugurated last academic year, is currently held by the Rev. John P. Langan, S.J.;

Promoting dialogue among faculty about Jesuit pedagogy through the work of the Center for New Designs in Learning and Scholarship (CNDLS), a new center that will make these discussions a part of its overall mission;

Supporting Jesuit recruitment through the establishment of a standing committee of Jesuits and other faculty members;

Enhancing faculty diversity with increased funding for recruitment—Georgetown has already successfully recruited three new minority faculty members; and